

## SPORTS

# WINNERS RECEIVE PRIZES

Competition of figure skaters from 14 countries for the 'Moscow News' Prize  
(Continued from page 1)

The five days of the competition were held, in the main, in an exciting struggle. Talking of the struggle, we should first of all emphasize the contention of two dancing duets: Bestemyanova and Bubkin, and Klimova and Ponomarenko. The former are well known, the latter made a name for themselves for the first time at the major events of the past season. In the closing day of the dancing competition they showed a different approach to the free dance. While the former made it one whole (like, for instance, did Britons Torvill and Dean), the latter chose a different way, making a dance of four parts. We must give credit to the rivals. Both pairs put their techniques, soul and heart into the performance and even something simply inexplicable. Judging by the reaction of the audience (the Palace of Sport was packed) for many the decision of the judges to give victory to the young duet was not convincing, even though it does not lower the excellent merits of Klimova and Ponomarenko. But you cannot argue with judges.

There was again an excellent showing by Alexander Fadeyev, who took the first place in his stride. Second-placed Vladimir Kotin showed fine elegance and mastery. A recent 1983 junior world skater Viktor Petrenko, 15, from Odessa, did well, too. His free programme, both its composition and performance, deserve scrutiny. The main thing is that he did not get confused before experienced fighters but managed to be among the top three.

Leningrad pair—Larisa Sleznyova and Oleg Makarov—this time took the pair. The work of coaches and spouses Tatjana and Valerij Muskin is fairly noticeable in world sport. Thus, third skater Yelena Bezhkova and Valery Kornilenko in Soviet sport, Veronika Persina and Meral Akbasov came second, and they could hardly do better at the given state of preparation. They were let down by technical inaccuracies, specifically the male partner's fall.

Kira Ivanova is again on the podium with her fourth "Crystal Skate". A meritorious consolation.

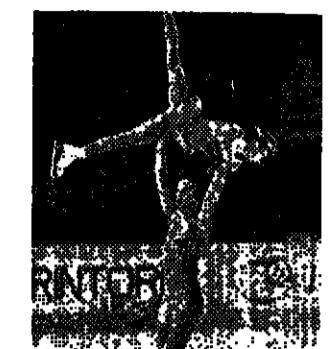
## A WORD TO CHAMPIONS

Larisa Sleznyova and Oleg Makarov:

For us the "Moscow News" Prize competition is a premiere of the season, and we are happy that it was successful. It was our best performance of the new season. We were very anxious to succeed in the "ultra C" element—double kaftan with a subsequent two-and-a-half-turn parallel axel. But it's all over now. What matters is that the competition has given us confidence to start the season.

Kira Ivanova:

It seems that no records are registered in figure skating. But here right after my performance, journalists said I had set a record, being the first of the participants to win the "Crystal Skate" for the fourth time. Well, it is nice to be a record-holder at the start of the season. The "Moscow News" Prize opened up the road to big sport for me, and I saw many interesting and promising prospects among the competitors this year. So the



Brunilda Bianchi-Walter Rizzo (Italy).



Muscovite Yelena Vodorezova quits big-time sport.

She really was the strongest. The only one who could rival her was Natalya Lebedeva. And she came second ultimately. Anna Kondashova was third. Generally speaking, compared with the other events women's singles were below par. Perhaps it is just the start of the season. Let us not judge them severely. The season is a long one, ahead are many responsible events, and final conclusions will be drawn on the strength of them. Muscovites say good-bye to the figure skaters until next year when the jubilee, 20th "Moscow News" Prize contest will be held.

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## SEE YOU NEXT YEAR IN MOSCOW!

### FOREIGN GUESTS TAKE THE FLOOR

competition has lived up to its reputation, of being a tournament of hopes and discoveries.

Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko:

We are in excellent spirits because at our favorite competition we scored the first 8.0 mark in our sporting life. We, together with coach Natalya Dubova and choreographer Yelena Khokhlova, wanted to show in the free programme the evolution of ice dancing in the "language" of Latin American dances. We are glad that fans warmly received our new work.

Alexander Fadeyev:

A whole group of stars, still big sport after the 1984 Olympics, but the start of the new season shows that the struggle for the title in all events of figure skating has not lost its appeal. I think that my main rivals at the major events will be Canadian Brian Orser, Josef Sovak of Czechoslovakia and American Brian Boland.

The "Moscow News" Prize competitions were covered by our special correspondents Alexander BUTSENIN and Yevgeny LANSKANG, photos by Andrey KNYAZEV.

## Peace Race-85 to start in Moscow

The Executive Committee of the International Amateur Cycling Federation Congress met in Munich to wholeheartedly support a proposal by the USA, GDR, Polish and Czechoslovak cycling federations on holding the first three stages of the Peace Race in Moscow to mark the 40th anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany.

The association of organizers of international events has selected the world's best cyclists for the past year. The main prize was awarded to noted Czechoslovak road racer, Jiri Skoda. Soviet cyclist Sergei Sukhov, Ivan Mischenko and Sergei Kopylov also won the prize in various years.

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## DECISIONS OF IOC SESSION

A session of the International Olympic Committee was held in Lausanne which was convened to discuss difficulties arising in recent years in the Olympic movement.

Confirming the loyalty to its principles written into the Olympic Charter, the participants recognized that national Olympic committees will retain the right to take decisions on participation in the Games in a way consistent with the Charter. The proposal on taking sanctions against the committees refusing attendance to the Games was voted down. As for the invitation to the Games, it will now come from the IOC, and replies from the national committees will then be sent to the IOC. No changes were made in the time set aside for sending applications for Games attendance.

The sales network of consumer cooperatives accounts for a quarter of the entire turnover of Soviet retail trade.

By taking part in the work of all the consumers'atives, in electing their leading bodies, periodically checking on their work, millions of shareholders pick up good habits.

In the USSR, consumer cooperation has the right of legislative initiative.

Several US firms and representatives of various organizations of local power have started legal action against the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee on charges of fraud and financial manipulation. The local press reports. A nasty example, they say, is infectious. Following the organizing committee, a financial adventure was undertaken, too, by the US National Olympic Committee. The congress also discussed the international activity of Soviet cooperatives—active fighters for peace and mutual understanding. Today they maintain close relations with 170 organizations and firms of 50 countries and make a major contribution to the work of the International Cooperative Alliance.

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Dwelling on the peculiarities of the present stage in the development of medical science, the speaker made special mention of the setting up of a basically new type of medical aid in the form of specialized

space medicine.

At a ceremony in the Hall of Columns of the Trade Unions House (Moscow) the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences (USSR AMS) was presented with the Order of Lenin. The Academy won this high award for its contribution to the advancement of medical sciences and public health. The audience was addressed by Gaidar Alyiev, who, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers congratulated the members of the Academy and all Soviet medical workers. Among other things he said:

The USSR Academy of Sciences, which was set up in 1944, when the salvoes of the Great Patriotic War were still rumbling, has over a historically short period traversed a long road to become one of the most

powerful centers of medical thought in the world. The Order of Lenin conferred on the Academy a symbol of nationwide recognition of its efforts and scientific authority.

At all stages in the development of the Soviet society, medical scientists have been keeping pace with the times. Carrying out topical fundamental research and giving ready response to practical health care they have enriched and glorified the Soviet science with new discoveries. They have also given birth to a completely new branch of medical science—space medicine.

The situation in the world to-day, noted G. Alyiev, urgently demands the active contribution by all progressive, democratic and peace forces to the cause of preventing the threat of war and maintaining peace and security of nations. In the forefront of public anti-war activities are progressive medical figures, members of the "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War".

He said that Expocentr organizes up to 200 large and small exhibitions annually.

## SPORTSMEN LOSE IN THE END

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## SOVIET PROPOSAL

In Japan

Brussels. Undisguised appeals for further acceleration of the arms race were made at the just ended NATO Council session here, attended by Foreign Ministers of member-countries of this aggressive bloc.

According to a communiqué issued at the end of the session, deployment of the American first-strike nuclear missiles—

Pershing-2s and cruise missiles—

will go on as planned. The Greek and Danish delegates expressed their reservations on this statement in the document.

That communiqué, the delegations pointed out that the economic opportunities of both the USA and Japan, the mutually complementary structures of their economy and their geographic

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## USA AND ISRAEL ARE AGAINST

New York. A convocation of an international conference on the Middle East will facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the situation in the region. This has again been confirmed by the delegates attending the 39th session of the UN General Assembly when they adopted four resolutions on all the aspects of the Palestinian issue.

The UN General Assembly has called on all the governments to take additional constructive efforts for its immediate convocation. The resolutions express conviction that the Palestinian issue lies at the heart of the Middle East problem, and they stress that the settlement of the situation in the region is impossible without a

complete realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and without an immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories it occupies.

The idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East with participation of all the interested parties has been supported by most UN members. Only the United States and Israel have refused to take part. Despite the express will of the international community they have voted against all the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly as showing the road for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Middle East.

## COUP IN MAURITANIA

Paris, France-Presso-TASS. A military coup took place in Mauritania. An official communiqué broadcast by radio Nouakchott says that the Military Committee for National Salvation remains the country's top authority. Its chairman is now chief of the general staff of the Army, former Prime Minister, Colonel Massiwa Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya. The communiqué stresses that the armed forces replaced the Committee leadership in line with the highest interests of the state and the people of Mauritania. According to the communiqué this was caused by the

the people.

## Show of force in the Mediterranean

Tel Aviv. It was officially announced that Israel and the USA have begun joint naval games in the Mediterranean. Taking part in them is the "Eisenhower" aircraft carrier, the battleship "Mississippi" as well as other US and Israeli warships. The games will last a week. Radio Tel Aviv reports that the games are an implementation of the agreement on "strategic cooperation" between the USA and Israel.

The new show of force by

Washington and Tel Aviv comes at a time when Lebanese-Israeli talks on the withdrawal of the occupation forces from Lebanon are in progress and when Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has again come to the region on the so-called mediation diplomatic mission. The armada of American-Israeli warships off the Lebanese shores is an illustration of American-Israeli diplomacy, a diplomacy of gunboats and arm-twisting.



The face of the free world.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Appeal to the Reagan administration

Washington. An appeal to the Reagan administration to observe the agreements existing between the Soviet Union and the United States in the field of arms control has been made by a group of prominent American Senators.

A letter to President Reagan signed by two Republicans, John H. Chafee and John Heinz, and by two Democrats Patrick Leahy and Dale Bumpers, stresses that the commitment to refrain from violating the existing agreements which form part of an invisible network of the present basis for arms control, he said. I am seriously worried by the possibility that the Treaty on the Limitation of the Anti-Missile Systems could be undermined. The "star wars" programme of the present administration presents a serious threat to the Treaty.

The former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul C. Warnke describes the forthcoming talks in Geneva as a unique opportunity for the Reagan administration to

significantly improve the

agreements and arm-twisting.

— India, which now leads the non-aligned movement, it may even well be that Washington would not mind a fourth Pakistani-Indian military conflict. A "rehearsal" of all sorts of provocations was held this summer, when the Americans "warned" Islamabad that India was allegedly preparing for a bomb strike at a nuclear facility at Kaushal. And Washington publicly stated that in the case of any Indian "aggression" it would come to the aid of Pakistan. Moreover, rumours were instigated that the Reagan administration was offering President Zia an American "nuclear umbrella".

Finally, the Pentagon sees

Pakistan as a stronghold for its

"rapid deployment force" aimed

at suppressing any anti-American

manifestations in the region. The idea of moving CENTCOM—military command of the "rapid deployment force"—to Karachi is being discussed. American ships stationed in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Persia now have access to Pakistani ports.

Thus, for the people of Paki-

stan, American "aid" has brought

not just "cannon instead of rice",

but also a dangerous hostile at-

titude towards other nations.

The policy of Islamabad rulers has

been to maintain a balance of

power in the region.

During their meeting, the Po-

lish leaders condemned the policy

of economic sanctions pursued

by the United States and some

other NATO countries against

Poland. Such a policy is an ob-

stacle to European cooperation

and puts into question the trust

towards Western partners in

East-West economic relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski further said that

Poland, which is relying on its

own efforts and also on the re-

gional assistance from the Soviet

Union and other socialist countries, is stabilizing its economy,

and is seeking to restore its posi-

tion in international economic

relations.

The regime in Islamabad also

serves as a tool of American

pressure on another neighbor

— India, which now leads the

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The new show of force by

## SPAIN AND NATO

Madrid. In an interview to the Catalan television, the Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez attempted to justify the decision taken by the Socialist cabinet who, despite their election programme, voted for Spain's continuing membership of NATO. He said that Spain's present status within NATO would not in the least limit the Spanish foreign policy opportunities.

The first national assembly has been held of the committee for a referendum on Spain's membership of NATO. The committee was set up in 1984. Its members are representatives of different political and public organizations.

The participants of the assembly have sent a letter to the 30th congress of the ruling Spanish Socialist Workers' Party in which they say that the hopes of the Spaniards who voted for the Socialists in the 1982 general election will be frustrated if the referendum does not take place or if the population will be presented with a choice between different forms of integration with NATO.

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# HOME NEWS

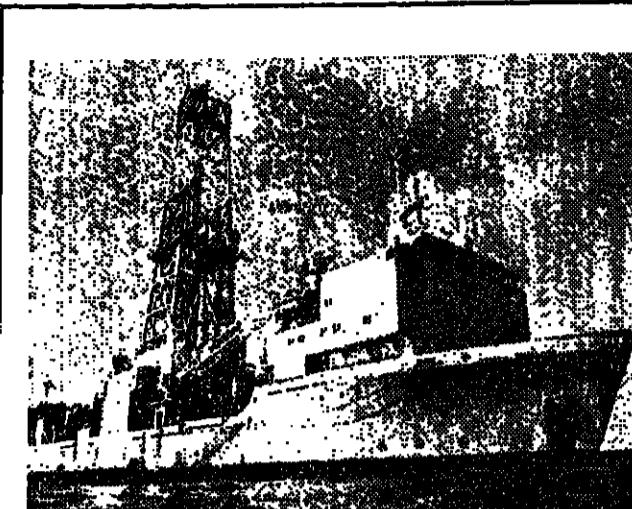
## Round the Soviet Union

AN ALL-UNION SYMPOSIUM ON AUTOMATED ROBOTIC COMPLEXES FOR ASSEMBLING AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND EQUIPMENT WAS RECENTLY ORGANIZED IN TASHKENT, THE UZBEK CAPITAL. Apart from Soviet specialists it was attended by representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

INSTANT EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF AIR IN A MINE IS NOW POSSIBLE THANKS TO PHOTO-ELECTRIC DIGITAL DUST METERS DESIGNED IN THE UKRAINE. They have eliminated the need for daily analyses of the air sample which took much time to get from the depths of mines. The dust meter which has been successfully tested in mines will find application in many other industries where control of the state of the environment is essential.

ITS ORIGINAL APPEARANCE HAS BEEN RESTORED TO THE REMARKABLE MONUMENT OF THE RUSSIAN CULTURE—THE RIMSKY-KORSAKOV HOUSE-MUSEUM IN THE TOWN OF TIKHVIN (LENINGRAD REGION) WHERE THE GREAT COMPOSER LIVED AS A CHILD. Restorers spent almost five years working on this memorial with exhibits numbering nearly ten thousand items connected with the name of the great musician and his school.

A NEW BREED OF SHEEP, ARAGATS, IS CROWNING SUCCESS OF MANY YEARS OF WORK BY ARMENIAN ANIMAL BREEDERS. In quality the Aragats surpass other Soviet sheep bred for meat and wool. It gives up to 3.5 kilograms of long-hair fleece and is well adapted to mountainous areas and cold weather.



## SHLF MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE ARCTIC

The drilling ship "Valentin Shashin" has been operating for nearly 4 years on the shelf of the Barents Sea (upper picture). Built at the shipyards of the Finnish firm Rauma Repola. It helps to prospective drilling to determine commercial reserves of oil and gas on the shelf of the Arctic Seas.

The main distinguishing feature of this ship is that it is fitted with numerous sophisticated machines, apparatuses and instruments. Sufficient to enter the premises of the service whose task is to keep the ship in the drilling area by means of computers and special devices, to become convinced that it is aboard in electronics. The same can be said of the drilling rig and the deep-water diving complex.

Naturally, these sophisticated mechanisms can operate faultlessly only by skillful people. Sufficient to say that out of the crew of 115 two-thirds have higher and secondary technical education. Even most specialists, engaged in auxiliary work, have secondary or technical secondary education plus service record. Age qualification has also been established: people above the age of 23 may work on the drilling ship. With such a crew, says Viktor Kozynov, captain-director of "Valentin Shashin", it is easier to work because people grasp much quickly and easily the science of sea drilling in severe Arctic conditions. For the Soviet Union it is a new field of work. Thirty drilling foremen and their assistants work on the ship during each trip (people work by the watch method, i.e., 15 days in the sea, 15 days of rest on the shore). Drilling process is continuous. It



stops only when the wind force is 23 mps. The cabin on the drilling rig is a model of comfort and technical equipment (see picture). Surrounded with panels, indicators, telephones and monitors, the working place differs little from that of an engineer at any highly mechanized enterprise.

Valery MITENOV

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### MINI POPULATION CENSUS

A selective social-demographic investigation of the Soviet population will be conducted from January 2 to 11. What is the aim of the mini-census? This point is dealt with in PRAVDA by Lev Voldovsky, Chief of the USSR Central Statistical Board.

Sociological and other investigations of various aspects of society's life are being regularly carried out in the country, notes the author. But they are often local in character. Exhaustive and accurate information about the number and composition of the population is provided by the USSR censuses. They are held approximately one in ten years. The results of the latest census of 1970 were widely used in drawing up the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for the 11th Five-Year Plan period.

New and fresh information about the population assumes an increasing importance today. It helps carry out the programmes aimed at improving the population's living standards and pursuing an effective demographic policy.

The forthcoming study is the first in its scope, stresses the author. It will be held throughout the country's territory, except the districts of the Extreme North and other almost inaccessible places as, for example, the remote settlements of the Pamirs, Tien Shan, with which communication becomes difficult in January.

The materials of the January investigation will provide detailed information about the composition of the population, its educational level, distribution of social groups throughout the Soviet territory and so on. The situation will become clear in terms of the labour resources of society, incomes of the population, birth rate and other factors.

All these data are needed by the state management and planning bodies, research institutions and will help solve many practical problems.

### GAMMA-RAYS INCREASE HARVEST

At the Vlychir scientific-production association in Moldavia a gamma-ray source irradiates millions of grapes a year. Thanks to this, vineyards yield bigger harvests while labour productivity of people engaged in grafting has grown 25 times. Also in Uzbekistan researchers have designed and put into operation an experimental plant which irradiates trays with eggs in them.

## 'Baby' hydroelectric station among giants

The Yenisei River in Siberia was recently dammed on the site of the future Main Hydroelectric Power Station. Compared with the Sayano-Shushenskaya station (design capacity — 6.4 million kilowatts) which is being built 20 km upstream, the Main station (320,000 kW) is rather minor.

This station, though part of the power cascade, is not purposefully generated electrically but to facilitate maximum power generation at the Sayano-Shushenskaya Hydroelectric Station. The Main station plays a counter-regulating role.

According to experts, the fluctuation of the water level, when turning on and switching off the world's biggest generating unit of the Sayano-Shushenskaya station, will reach six metres. This will impede river transportation and may cause harm to coastal areas. The reservoir of the Main station will eliminate such fluctuations. Unlike the Sayano-Shushenskaya station, it will have a constant operation regime, rationally consuming accumulated water.

### Turkmenia's cotton

Nearly one-third of the cotton grown in Turkmenia (Central Asia) comes from the Tashkent oasis in the north of the republic. The herds here are the highest. This season, for instance, Turkmenia picked more than 1,200,000 tonnes.

Planned irrigation of the Tashkent Desert began in the first years of Soviet power. Today there are six well-developed irrigation networks there.

In the current development plan (1981-85) another canal will feed water to the locality. The area under irrigation will almost double.

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

#### SHRIMPING

#### AGE OF ICE

A probe developed by experts at Leningrad Mining Institute makes it possible to accurately determine the age of ice without extracting it from the borehole.

A special unit on the drilling

core to collect the tiniest

parts of carbon dioxide in the

lungs of the glacier. Layer

by layer glaciologists accumu-

late information about the

ice and climate on the pla-

te. They preserved, it is kept

in the form of air bubbles,

and cosmic particles of

the sun and volcanic erup-

tions long before the ap-

pearance of man, spores and

of extinct plants and

organisms. Each metre

into the layers of the An-

tarctic ice is a new page in the

history of life on the planet.

Recently the age of ice was

calculated by a thorough an-

alytic of each millimetre of the

ice core. But the results ob-

tained were rather tentative.

More accurate data are obtained from the analysis of carbon iso-

topes from ice layers.

In the new unit a mighty

heater melts the ice in a present

direction and the water formed

is filtered. When the chamber is

filled with gas, it gets automati-

cally sealed and is then sent to

the laboratory.

# HOME NEWS

## Places to visit



## MATENADARAN

Books thought to be lost were returned recently to Matenadaran, the main depository of Armenian manuscripts in Yerevan, capital of Soviet Armenia. The oldest of them, "The Gospel", dates back to 500 years, and the latest — "Comprehensive Latin-Armenian Dictionary" — to nearly 200 years. The ancient volumes made the last stretch of journey to Yerevan by air mail.

How did these 25 books and 27 manuscripts, listed long ago, get to the Byelorussian capital?

According to experts they formed part of the treasury of Armenian culture.

As it appears they were being kept in the Armenian library of Paris where they arrived long ago from Constantinople. Having plundered the Paris collection of Armenian books the occupiers also moved them out to Germany where the stolen values were shifted from one place to another. Unrecognized, they arrived at long last to the capital of Byelorussia.

Kept in the Matenadaran are the oldest written

cultural monuments — parchment fragments dating back to the 5th-6th centuries, manuscripts of the 9th-10th and subsequent centuries. Visitors can also see the biggest Armenian manuscript: "The Celebration Book of Mshk". It is 55.3 cm long and 10.5 cm thick and weighs 27.5 kg. The smallest book — "Calendar" — weighs 10 grammes.

the authors of this work. The hemisphere which is awake ensures the mobility necessary for the dolphin's breathing.

Dolphins, it turns out, do not dream. Paradoxically it was discovered that, unlike other higher animals and man, they do not have the two phases of sleep — the slow and the rapid

— in which dreams occur, but only the primary one. This is an important discovery since previously it was believed that a dream is a compensatory state of the brain, and the nervous system — a vital requirement of the organism. The dolphins have refuted all this.

Surprises awaited scientists in the study of the language of the dolphin. It turned out that, in communicating with each other they use several hundred different signals, approximately as many as a man uses words in everyday life. Their messages are arranged approximately in the same way as our speech, and the signals are something bigger in their meaning and information content than our lexical unit — the word. The dolphin signal is something between a word and a phrase.

This is also of advantage to the state, since extended classes afford mothers (especially those with children in junior school) the opportunity to dedicate more time to their work.

Also of importance is the teaching of children in extended classes which makes teachers see their pupils, talk to them, and help them develop their interests and abilities.

Soviet schoolchildren are maintained in the classes free of charge. Parents only pay token sums of money for their lunches. In many cases, this expenditure is taken over by industries, the state or collective farms.

In 1984, more than half of the

farmers in the country, including 39 per cent of pensioners and 23 per cent of vegetarians, are listed on the collective contract basis.

This fact was also conducive to ironing out the losses incurred by bad weather.

Many hopes are now pinned on the collective contract in agriculture.

## VIEWPOINT

### USSR Food Programme: tangible results already

Lev VOSKRESENSKY

Here is some statistics. Annual milk production went up by 7.4 million tonnes, meat by 1.4 million tonnes, and eggs by 4,600 million pieces. Compare it with the annual average for 1976-80 (milk 92.1; meat 15.5; eggs 72,700) and you will see that the increment is rather significant. However, the main thing is that the growth rates for these commodities are much higher than those for the population.

Fruit and vegetable yields have also gone up. On the whole, the two years after the Food Programme produced more agricultural products than the two years before the Programme by 20,000 million rubles. It sounds rather promising. In absolute terms, too, 1983 and 1984 were the most agriculturally productive in the country's history.

These and other figures enabled the Central Committee of the CPSU to declare at its October 1984 Plenary Meeting that the level of consumption of most valuable foodstuffs had in increased and the food basket of the Soviet people become better, which is just what the Food Programme is after.

Will the positive trend in the USSR agro-industrial complex continue? Will the Soviet economy be able to go as fast and, moreover, to ensure more dynamism for itself?

The first years of the Food Programme have seen the success of the principle of economic self-sufficiency and advantage combined with material encouragement which produced good results even in bad years in agriculture. One more strong point of the Food Programme is the transition from predominantly administrative to economically motivated decision-making.

One more thing deserves mention is the collective contract. Unlike the so-called rate payment when earnings depend only on the volume of work done (this resembles in many ways the situation in industry), the contract makes payment a function of the quality and quantity of the goods produced. Units which work on the collective contract basis typically have a 20-25 per cent higher productivity and produce 10 to 20 and sometimes 30 per cent more at costs 10-15 per cent lower.

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## Underwater core sampler

A special drilling installation was designed at the Leningrad Mining Institute for underwater core sampling. Hoisted on a cable the sampler can drill a borehole up to 30 metres deep and deliver the sample on board.

Any ship more than 500-tonner size can use the sampler which reduces human involvement to minimum. The new device is capable of drilling any rock down to the solid rock at water depths of up to 200 metres and is fitted down to several thousand. A drill string set and replaceable core samplers are provided.

